



FINAL

FY 2015

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY

AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

OFFICE OF POLLUTION

PREVENTION AND TOXICS EXTRACT

NATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGER

GUIDANCE

NOTE: This document only includes the OPPT-relevant portions of the guidance. This document also incorporates the changes previously highlighted in OCSPP's FY 2015 NPM Guidance Addendum into the rest of the FY 2014 NPM Guidance. This consolidated document is provided to assist states and tribes in providing early input prior to EPA developing OCSPP's FY 2016-2017 NPM Guidance. For the NPM Guidances as published, visit: <http://www2.epa.gov/planandbudget/national-program-manager-guidances>

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I. AGENCY OVERVIEW TO THE FY 2015 NPM GUIDANCES

The FY 2015 NPM Guidances provide a national framework for regional, state, and tribal implementation of EPA's FY 2015 Annual Plan and Budget and Strategic Plan¹ to advance the Agency's mission. The Overview to the NPM Guidances communicates important agency-wide information and should be reviewed in conjunction with each of the Final FY 2015 NPM Guidances as well as other applicable requirements. The Overview also includes important background information and the eleven cross-program areas that are critical to effective implementation of EPA's environmental programs in FY 2015. Read the overview at <http://www2.epa.gov/planandbudget>.

II. INTRODUCTION

The Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention (OCSPP) National Program Manager (NPM) Guidance for FY 2015 provides direction to the EPA regional offices with respect to the Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention (P2) programs, incorporating input from states, tribes and other concerned stakeholders. The Guidance identifies OCSPP's FY 2015 program priorities for regional offices, summarizes the FY 2015 annual performance plans for each of the national programs managed by the Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics (OPPT), details the specific contributions needed from the regional offices and identifies the commitments that will be used to hold regional offices accountable for contributing to those program's goals and objectives. More information on OCSPP can be found at <http://www2.epa.gov/aboutepa/about-office-chemical-safety-and-pollution-prevention-ocspp>.

In addition to this guidance, OCSPP is developing a Climate Change Adaptation Implementation Plan in conjunction with other NPMs, which will be finalized in June 2013. In FY 2015, regional offices and HQ programs will implement specific priority actions, as appropriate, contained in the OCSPP Implementation Plan to more fully integrate climate change adaptation planning into its core programs.

¹ The EPA Strategic Plan is currently being updated for FY 2014-2018 and will be available in February 2014 at the following website: <http://www2.epa.gov/planandbudget/strategicplan>.

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III. OPPT's NATIONAL AREAS OF FOCUS FOR FY 2015

Pollution Prevention and Toxics Office Programs

- **Lead Risk Reduction Program.** Eliminating lead poisoning as a public health concern.
- ~~**Chemical Risk Management Program.** Ensuring that no unreasonable risk is posed by chemicals introduced into U.S. commerce and eliminating or significantly reducing any unreasonable risk they may pose.~~
- **Pollution Prevention Program.** Fostering the development of P2 innovations and practices and promoting the adoption, use and market penetration of those innovations and practices.

The EPA regional offices' annual program commitments and results are reported in the agency's accountability system, the Annual Commitment System (ACS). OCSPP's suite of ACS commitments is presented in Appendix A. The FY 2015 regional offices commitments in ACS will remain as draft until final performance agreements are reached in October 2014. Additional information is appended to this Guidance: Appendix B provides program contact information for OPPT.

More information on the agency's NPM Guidance development process, public comment process, other NPM Guidances to the regional offices and the agency's official commenting template can be found on the EPA's planning and budgeting website at <http://www2.epa.gov/planandbudget>. Additional information on the EPA performance measures, planning and budgeting can be found at <http://www2.epa.gov/planandbudget>.

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IV. NATIONAL AREAS OF FOCUS FOR THE OFFICE OF POLLUTION PREVENTION AND TOXICS

1. NATIONAL AREA OF FOCUS: LEAD RISK REDUCTION PROGRAM

A. Description

Recent data show significant progress in the continuing effort to eliminate childhood lead poisoning as a public health concern. Results of recent studies, however, indicate adverse health effects to children at extremely low blood levels, below 10 micrograms per deciliter. In response to this new information and the fact that approximately 38 million homes in the U.S. still have lead-based paint, EPA is targeting reductions in the number of children with blood lead levels of 5 micrograms per deciliter or higher. Additionally, the Lead Program tracks the disparities in blood lead levels between low-income children and non-low-income children. The program uses a performance measure to track progress toward reducing the differential severity of childhood lead poisoning in vulnerable populations. The EPA's long-term goal, as reflected in the Fiscal Year 2011-2015 EPA Strategic Plan, is to close the gap between the geometric mean blood lead levels among low-income children versus non-low-income children, from a baseline percentage difference of 45.7 percent (1999-2002) to a difference of 20 percent by FY 2014.

The Lead Risk Reduction Program, including its Categorical Grant component, contributes to the goal of eliminating childhood lead poisoning by: establishing standards governing lead hazard identification and abatement practices and maintaining a national pool of professionals trained and certified to implement those standards; providing information to housing occupants so they can make informed decisions and take actions about lead hazards in their homes; and, establishing and maintaining a national pool of certified firms and individuals who are trained to carry-out renovation, repair and painting projects while adhering to the lead-safe work practice standards and to minimize lead dust hazards created in the course of such projects.

The Lead Risk Reduction Program is an important contributor to the agency's cross-cutting priorities to protect children's health, advance environmental justice and improve health on tribal lands. The Program's outcome measures described above compel us to focus our resources to the maximum extent practicable on eliminating childhood lead poisoning in the most vulnerable populations of children.

Regional offices are directed to obligate 100% of FY 2015 and any prior years' unobligated Lead Categorical Grant funds by June 30, 2015. This accelerated time frame, agreed to at the October, 2012 OCSP Regional Division Directors Meeting, will facilitate redirection of unobligated funds to ensure obligation by the end of the fiscal year. OCSP recognizes that some aspects of the obligation process are beyond the direct control of regional office Lead program managers and staff; such issues can be addressed in explanations required to be provided for delayed obligations.

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More information can be found at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>. The Lead Risk Reduction Program's FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan proposed in EPA's FY 2015 President's Budget can be found at <http://www.epa.gov/planandbudget/>.

B. Regional Activities

Regional offices should fully implement the first eight Lead Program activities outlined below and may choose to implement one or more of the last six activities. All regional offices are required to inform OPPT's National Program Chemicals Division of their selections among these optional activities in conjunction with their entry of their initial ACS commitment bids. Consistent with the agency's initiatives on Environmental Justice (EJ), the selected proposed lead activities should also look for ways to address EJ concerns and incorporate community engagement where feasible.

Regional offices should fully implement the eight Lead Program activities outlined below:

- *Section 404(g) Grant Program Management:* Regional offices should manage the 404(g) grant program in accordance with the annual Section 404(g) grant guidance document.
- *Outreach for Lead Rules:* Regional offices should provide outreach for Pre-Renovation Education Rule (406), the Lead Abatement Rule (402(a)), the Renovation, Repair and Painting Rule (402(c)) and, to a limited extent, the Disclosure Rule (1018).
- *Renovation, Repair and Painting Rule (RRP) (402(c)) Implementation:* Regional offices should assist in the implementation of the RRP Rule by accrediting qualified training providers and providing information and compliance assistance to the regulated community.
- *Lead-based Paint Activities Rule (402(a)) (Abatement, Risk Assessment and Inspection) Implementation:* Regional offices should assist in the implementation of the Lead-based Paint Activities (Abatement, Risk Assessment and Inspection) Rule by accrediting qualified training providers, certifying individuals (Regions 2 and 9) and by providing information and compliance assistance to the regulated community.
- *Encourage State and Tribal RRP Program Authorization:* Regional offices should collaborate with their states and/or tribes to encourage them to become authorized to run the RRP Program. Regional offices should provide information regarding the benefits of the Program, identify roadblocks to RRP authorization, gain knowledge about the states or tribes' needs to run the program and identify potential solutions.
- *Lead Program Coordination with OECA:* Regional offices should coordinate implementation of the full suite of Lead Program regulations and activities as expressed in OECA's TSCA Compliance Monitoring Strategy including compliance assistance, monitoring and enforcement strategies that can be found at <http://www.epa.gov/oecaerth/monitoring/programs/tsca/index.html>, which can be found at <http://www.epa.gov/oecaerth/monitoring/programs/tsca/index.html>.

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- *Outreach to Renovators and Homeowners:* Regional offices should provide information on the hazards of renovation activities in homes with lead-based paint. This outreach should stress the importance of using an EPA Lead-Safe Certified firm and the benefits of following lead safe work practices. Outreach should target homeowners and renters in areas with older housing, vulnerable populations and renovation firms.
- *Engagement with State/City Permitting and Licensing Officials:* Regional offices should work with permitting and licensing offices to require that firms have shown proof of RRP certification prior to permits being issued. Because of the strong and direct connection between licensing and permitting offices and the construction industry, this is especially valuable in supporting implementation of the RRP Rule.

Regional offices may also choose to implement one or more of the Lead Program activities below:

- *Partner with Tribes:* Regional offices are encouraged to continue building relationships with tribes by establishing and nurturing capacity building, technical assistance and research partnerships and conducting outreach and consultation. Regional offices could create opportunities for partnerships with their Tribes to address lead-based paint hazards and exposure reduction including Direct Implementation Tribal Cooperative Agreements (DITCAs) and Memoranda of Understandings. Regional offices could partner with Tribes to identify projects, DITCA-related activities or ongoing projects to reach the national goal of eliminating childhood lead poisonings.
 - *Partner with Child-focused Stakeholders to Educate about RRP:* Regional offices could partner with federal, state and local organizations, child care providers and child-focused entities to develop outreach strategies that stress the importance of using an EPA Lead-Safe Certified firm and the benefits of following lead safe work practices. Outreach should target homeowners and renters in areas with older housing, vulnerable populations and renovation firms. These partnerships can also focus on increasing public awareness about preventing childhood lead poisoning, particularly among low-income and other vulnerable populations.
 - *Partner with Public Health Community to Educate about RRP:* Regional offices could perform outreach to the public health community, including pediatric organizations, doctor offices, hospitals and other medical facilities to increase public awareness about the hazards and prevention of childhood lead poisoning. Regional offices could provide information on the importance of using an EPA Lead-Safe Certified firm.
 - *Partner with States for Lead Education and Outreach:* Regional offices could partner with their states to conduct lead-based paint risk reduction education and outreach in areas with high concentrations of children with elevated blood levels.
 - *Collaborate with other Federal Agencies:* Regional offices could create opportunities for partnerships with other Federal agencies and work with them to gain access or knowledge about
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activities other Federal agencies are conducting in tribal or EJ communities and reach the national goal of eliminating childhood lead poisonings.

C. Measures

(ACS Code: 13A) *Annual percentage of viable lead-based paint abatement certification applications that require less than 20 days of EPA regional office effort to process (Direct Implementation).*

- This measure directly supports the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) annual budget performance measure.
- ACS measure 13A examines the efficiency of those regional offices as they process viable individual abatement certification applications for those regional offices that will be processing the certifications on behalf of all regional offices.
- In FY2015, processing abatement certifications will only be reported by Regions 2 and 9 in ACS.
- If by FY2014, the changes in FLPP are not ready, then regional offices will continue to use the following procedures: ACS Measure 13A is calculated by using two timeframes. Timeframe 1 is the number of days elapsed from the "Sent to Regional Office" date (when the contractor sends the application to the regional office) to the "Regional Office Review" date (when the regional office enters its recommendation to approve/disapprove.) Timeframe 2 is the number of days from the "Approval or Disapproval Letter Generated" date entered by the regional office to the "Final Package Sent" date entered by the regional office. Timeframes 1 and 2 are added together to give the total processing time.
- The two timeframes do not include time from any other FLPP process and specifically exclude any time associated with fee confirmation. All of the dates discussed are only valid if recorded in FLPP, and the date recorded in FLPP is the date that these activities are checked off in the database.
- Example: If a final package is mailed to an applicant on September 1, and then two weeks later (on September 15) the regional office staff enters FLPP to update the database, and clicks the "Final Package Sent" button for that application, the September 15 date is entered into FLPP as the date the final package was sent (rather than the actual September 1 date). Please note, this cannot be overridden, so be certain to enter your progress on the day that you accomplish each action.

(ACS Code: 13B) *Annual percentage of viable lead-based paint abatement certification applications that require less than grantee state-established timeframes to process.*

- ACS measure 13B examines the efficiency of authorized Grantee-States as they process viable abatement certification applications within the Grantee-State established timeframes.
- Each regional office should ensure that states can achieve the minimum planning target. The number agreed upon should be a reasonable determination that reflects the length of time that it takes the

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Grantee-State to process an application, as identified by the Grantee-State and represented to the public.

- The regional offices should use the ACS comment field to report the number of applications processed by Grantee-State, Grantee-State timeframes (number of days taken to process a viable application) for each shareholder (state or tribe) and the percentage of applications processed under the Grantee-State established timeframe. The timeframe may vary by state, taking variables such as regulations and contractor processing time into account.

(ACS Code: 14) ***Number of lead abatements performed by certified abatement contractors occurring in the region.***

- ACS measure 14 is a non-commitment measure, which looks to measure the number of abatements that occur within each state. The measure will provide valuable information on the true impact of the abatement contractors certified by EPA and the authorized programs.
- Regional offices should only count the number of abatement notifications received in the fiscal year in order to accurately assess the number of abatement activities being done in the regional offices.

(ACS Code: RRP2) ***Number of active lead-based paint renovation, repair and painting certification training providers accredited by the regional office.***

- ACS measure RRP2 is a non-commitment measure, which captures the number of training providers for lead-based paint Renovation, Repair and Painting (RRP) Rule with active accreditations processed by the regional office. Regional offices should only count the RRP trainers where EPA runs the program; they should not count RRP trainers in states where there is a state authorized program. Regional offices should count the number of current accredited trainers whose accreditations were processed by that regional office by September 2015, the last working day of the fiscal year.
- This measure does not count the number of accredited training courses. It also does not measure the nation's capacity for training, but rather the workload of the regional offices in accrediting trainers.

(ACS Code: TR-1) ***Number of tribal partnerships or projects addressing lead-based paint hazards and exposure reduction in the region.***

- ACS measure TR-1 is a non-commitment measure which tracks the number of tribal partnerships or other projects addressing lead-based paint hazards and exposure reduction on tribal lands. Tribal partnerships are a subset of overall lead projects or partnerships.
- Examples of Tribal partnerships or projects include: Direct Implementation Tribal Cooperative Agreements (DITCAs), on-going projects, outreach, DITCA related activities, cooperative agreements, formal agreements, tribal grants, Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs), etc.

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~~2. NATIONAL AREA OF FOCUS: CHEMICAL RISK MANAGEMENT PROGRAM~~

~~A. Description~~

Note: Through FY 2013, the Chemical Risk Management (CRM) Program supported national efforts aimed at mitigating chemical risk and exposure through reductions in use and safe removal, disposal and containment of certain prevalent, high-risk chemicals – known generally as legacy chemicals. In FY 2014, in order to achieve administrative and programmatic efficiencies, the EPA merged a portion of the CRM Program’s headquarters resources into the Risk Management Program Area of Interest within the Chemical Risk Review and Reduction (CRRR) Program, maintaining a base resource level at headquarters to enable the agency to meet any continuing statutory obligations associated with PCBs and other long-standing chemical risks. Regional offices resources were reduced to reflect these efficiencies. Thus, the entire CRM National Area of Focus section has been deleted. The remaining regional offices resources were redirected to the Pollution Prevention and Lead Risk Reduction Programs. Also, the Annual Commitment System (ACS) measure, “*Number of activities conducted to reduce or prevent exposure to chemicals of concern, with a focus on PCBs*” (TSCA1), which is also found in the Appendix table, is deleted from the Measures Appendix.

3. NATIONAL AREA OF FOCUS: POLLUTION PREVENTION PROGRAM

A. Description

The Pollution Prevention (P2) Program is one of the EPA’s primary tools for advancing environmental stewardship by federal, state and tribal governments; businesses; communities and individuals. The P2 Program seeks to alleviate environmental problems by achieving significant reductions in the use of hazardous materials, energy and water; reductions in the generation of greenhouse gases; cost savings; and increases in the use of safer chemicals and products. This is accomplished by 1) fostering the development of P2 innovations; and 2) promoting the use, adoption and market penetration of these P2 innovations.

Focusing efforts on environmental issues in specific sectors, geographic areas or for specific chemicals, the P2 Program accomplishes its mission by: encouraging cleaner production processes and technologies; promoting development and use of safer, “greener” materials and products; and supporting implementation of improved practices, such as conservation techniques and reuse and remanufacturing of hazardous secondary materials in lieu of their discard, including offsite reuse/remanufacturing under appropriate conditions. These efforts advance the agency’s priorities to pursue sustainability, take action on climate change and reduce chemical risks.

Specifically, regional offices should focus on: expanding the Economy, Energy and Environment (E3) program; promoting development and use of safer, “greener” materials, chemicals and products, including Design for the Environment (DfE) labeled products; and providing information, technical assistance and training to manufacturing and other sectors (such as the Pollution Prevention Resource

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Exchange (P2Rx) Centers' efforts to promote greener professional and collegiate level sports activities and to encourage more sustainable behavior by the sporting industry, its stakeholders, communities and sports fans).

With respect to sustainability, OCSPP and Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response (OSWER) will continue to pursue alignment in this work and other ongoing EPA sustainability approaches, and will maintain existing or adopt new ACS commitments as needed that will capture the progress achieved in those areas.

Regional offices are encouraged to continue building relationships with tribes by establishing and nurturing capacity building, technical assistance and research partnerships and conducting outreach and consultation.

The P2 Program is supported by Environmental Programs and Management (EPM) and State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG) resources in the EPA headquarters and the regional offices. Regional offices should ensure that businesses are the ultimate beneficiaries of P2 STAG grants. This restriction does not apply to EPM Source Reduction Assistance (SRA) grants.

Regional offices are directed to make their best effort to obligate 100 percent of FY 2015 and any prior years' unobligated Pollution Prevention STAG Grant funds by June 30, 2015. This accelerated time frame, agreed to at the October 2012 OCSPP Regional Division Directors Meeting, will facilitate redirection of unobligated funds to ensure obligation by the end of the fiscal year. OCSPP recognizes that some aspects of the obligation process are beyond the direct control of regional office P2 program managers and staff; such issues can be addressed in required explanations for delayed obligations.

For more information about EPA's Pollution Prevention Program can be found at <http://www.epa.gov/p2/>.

B. Regional Activities

Regional offices should administer their activities in ways that contribute significantly to the agency achieving its P2 strategic targets.

Foster the Development of P2 Innovations:

- *Provide Technical Input on Green Products or Practices:* Regional offices are encouraged to assist Headquarters in developing green standards or policies or safer/"greener" materials and products by providing technical input to federal, state and local level regulatory development work or by creating or providing technical input on green chemistry and engineering guidance for industry sectors.

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- *Provide Education and Outreach within Educational Systems to Foster Development of Green Products or Practices:* Regional offices are encouraged to provide education and outreach within educational systems, including enhancing partnerships with universities/colleges to develop curricula for science, engineering, business, entrepreneurial and other programs to foster development of green products and practices. Source Reduction Assistance (SRA) grants and direct resources are the preferred mechanism for this approach.
- *Provide Green Chemistry and Engineering Training:* Regional offices are encouraged to collaborate in customizing, developing and delivering training to state P2 technical assistance providers as a conduit to identify and deploy green chemistry and engineering through a range of incentive, regulatory and other approaches.

Promote the Use, Adoption and Market Penetration of P2 Innovations:

- *Establish Economy, Energy and Environment (E3) Partnerships:* Regional offices are encouraged to establish E3 partnership projects in conjunction with ongoing efforts involving the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Energy, and Labor, and the Small Business Administration in additional communities to promote sustainable manufacturing and/or agricultural practices and processes by leveraging and engaging with state, local, and federal partners and providing technical assistance. Specifically, regional offices are encouraged to support achievement of OCSPP's 2017 Vision goals for the E3 program by collaborating with the program partners to facilitate:
 - Increasing the number of E3 facility assessments while maintaining or improving the quality of those assessments;
 - Increasing the implementation rate of E3 final report recommendations;
 - Increasing the percent of E3 assessments that are funded by local community resources and private financial support and investment, including non-profits, foundations, impact investors, social bonds, and in-kind service funding.
 - *Provide Technical Assistance on Green Sports:* Regional offices are encouraged to leverage resources, engage with partners, provide technical assistance and share information to promote greener professional and collegiate level sports activities and to encourage more sustainable behavior by the sporting industry, its stakeholders, communities and sports fans.
 - *Provide Technical Assistance for Manufacturing and Other Business Sectors:* Regional offices are encouraged to provide technical assistance to manufacturing and other business sectors (meeting needs of their region/communities) to achieve reductions in hazardous materials, hazardous pollution, greenhouse gas emissions and water use.
 - *Promote Environmentally Preferable Practices in the Purchase, Use and Disposal of Products:* Regional offices are asked to encourage federal agencies to purchase, use and dispose of products in an environmentally responsible way. Guidelines for purchasing of green products by the Federal government will be made available.
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- *Integrate Sustainability:* Regional offices are encouraged to integrate P2 aspects of sustainability into EPA and other federal programs.
- *Promote Safer, “Greener” Materials, Chemicals and Products:* Regional offices are asked to help improve recognition and use of safer, “greener” materials, chemicals and products, including Design for the Environment (DfE) labeled products by working with key stakeholders (including industrial/institutional and consumer groups) to raise awareness of the benefits of safer chemical products, including how to write and use procurement standards that include chemical safety criteria and chemical disclosure.
- *Promote Green Chemistry as a P2 Solution:* Regional offices are asked to help enhance existing partnerships (public-public or public-private) to leverage existing P2 solutions identified through the Green Chemistry Presidential Challenge Program and the Green Engineering Program, including enhancing market opportunities for Green Chemistry as a P2 solution.
- *Participate in and support National Pollution Prevention Information Exchange:* Regional offices are encouraged to support state, tribal and local partnerships by providing networking opportunities for technical assistance providers (TAPs) and businesses to ensure continued effectiveness and competence in source reduction practices and dealing with emerging issues such as green chemistry and green products. Regional offices should administer and coordinate regional grant programs (PPIN, P2 and SRA), collaborate with Pollution Prevention Resource Centers and work to integrate P2 approaches into regional program products and services. Regional offices are encouraged to provide assistance to tribal and state grant recipients in order to demonstrate that projects proposed for P2 grant awards can achieve measurable results.

C. Measures

Regional offices should enter their measurement results in the P2 GrantsPlus database. Regional offices are encouraged, but not required, to use P2 Calculators – the Greenhouse Gas Reductions Calculator, the P2 Cost Savings Calculator and the Gallon-to-Pounds Conversion Calculator – in calculating measurement results. More information on these calculators and other information on P2 measurement can be found at <http://www.epa.gov/p2/pubs/resources/measurement.html>.

(ACS Code: 262) ***Gallons of water reduced through pollution prevention.***

- This measure directly supports the GPRA annual budget performance measure.
- ACS measure 262 is a commitment measure that counts the gallons of water reduced as a result of water conservation. The initial reduced use of water is what is counted. This can be accomplished through conservation and re-use of water.

(ACS Code: 263) ***Business, institutional and government costs reduced through pollution prevention.***

- This measure directly supports the GPRA annual budget performance measure.

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- ACS measure 263 is a commitment measure that counts the amount of money saved from incorporating pollution prevention practices into the daily operations of government agencies, businesses and institutions.
- Under P2 STAG grants, only the cost savings to businesses can be counted.
- Regional offices should use the measurement methodology section of P2 GrantsPlus to state all known factors contributing to cost savings, whether they are factors captured in the Program's P2 Cost Savings Calculator or not.

(ACS Code: 264) ***Pounds of hazardous material reduced through pollution prevention.***

- This measure directly supports the GPRA annual budget performance measure.
- ACS measure 264 is a commitment measure that counts the reduction of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants released to air, water, land, incorporated into products or used in an industrial process. Hazardous is used in a broad sense to include federally or state regulated pollutants, including Clean Air Act criteria pollutants and Clean Water Act water quality criteria pollutants and conventional pollutants, but excludes items generally considered of low hazard and frequency recyclable or divertible, such as paper products, cans, iron and steel scrap and construction waste.
- The P2 Program considers the reuse of materials as source reduction when the materials still have value and have not been discarded. Reuse of hazardous materials allows for annual reporting of associated life-cycle benefits in reducing virgin hazardous material use and hazardous releases, greenhouse gas emissions, water use, and costs.
- Reducing nonhazardous materials at the source cannot serve as a primary purpose of a grant associated benefits. If use reduction, reuse or recycling of nonhazardous materials occurs as an ***ancillary*** activity under the grant, this does allow regional offices to report associated annual reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. These greenhouse gas emission reductions would otherwise go unreported and the "metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MTCO_{2e}) reduced or offset" measure is defined broadly and without hazardous material limitations.

(ACS Code: 297) ***Metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MTCO_{2e}) reduced or offset through pollution prevention.***

- This measure directly supports the GPRA annual budget performance measure.
- ACS measure 297 is a commitment measure that counts the metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MTCO_{2e}) reduced or offset.

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~~V. PROGRAM-SPECIFIC GUIDANCE FOR THE OFFICE OF POLLUTION PREVENTION AND TOXICS~~

~~COMMUNITY ACTION FOR A RENEWED ENVIRONMENT (CARE)~~

~~A. Description~~

Note: Through the cross-agency CARE Program, EPA provided funding to enable underserved communities to address local environmental programs. Due to reduced funding across the Agency, the CARE Program will not be funded in FY 2015. Thus, the entire CARE section and the ACS measure associated with the program, CARE1 (*“Number of Community Action for Renewed Environment (CARE) cooperative agreement projects managed in order to obtain toxic reductions at the local level”*), which is also found in the Measures Appendix table, are deleted.

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VI. APPENDIX A: NPM GUIDANCE MEASURES

Goal/ Objective	ACS Code	Measure Text	Non- Commitment Indicator (Y/N)	State Performance Measure (Y/N)	Planning Target	National Target (FY 2014 Pres. Bud)
4/1	13A	Annual percentage of viable lead-based paint abatement certification applications that require less than 20 days of EPA regional office effort to process (Direct Implementation). Only Regions 2 and 9 will process applications and report in ACS.	N	N		95
4/1	13B	Annual percentage of viable lead-based paint abatement certification applications that require less than grantee state-established timeframes to process.	N	Y		95
4/1	14	Number of lead abatements performed by certified abatement contractors occurring in the region.	Y	N		
4/1	RRP2	Number of active lead-based paint renovation, repair and painting certification training providers accredited by the regional office.	Y	N		
4/1	TR-1	Number of tribal partnerships or projects addressing lead-based paint hazards and exposure reduction in the region.	Y	N		
4/1	TSCA1	Number of activities conducted to reduce or prevent exposure to chemicals of concern, with a focus on PCBs.	Y	N		
4/2	262	Gallons of water reduced through pollution prevention.	N	N		

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Goal/ Objective	ACS Code	Measure Text	Non- Commitment Indicator (Y/N)	State Performance Measure (Y/N)	Planning Target	National Target (FY 2014 Pres. Bud)
4/2	263	Business, institutional and government costs reduced through pollution prevention.	N	N		
4/2	264	Pounds of hazardous material reduced through pollution prevention.	N	N		
4/2	297	Metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MTCO2e) reduced or offset through pollution prevention.	N	N		
3/4	CARE1	Number of Community Action for Renewed Environment (CARE) cooperative agreement projects managed in order to obtain reductions in toxics at the local level.	Y	N		

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VII. APPENDIX C: KEY PROGRAM CONTACTS

Contact Name	Subject Area	Phone	Email
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